

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

Please **AMEND** claims 1, 8, and 12 as shown below.

Please **ADD** new claims 23 and 24 as shown below.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for structuring a homogeneous electrode for an organic light-emitting display, the method comprising:

expanding a laser beam to cover each target portion of each electrode to be ablated, to form periodic electrode structures; and

ablating respective target portions of the homogeneous electrode using the expanded laser beam,

wherein the laser beam is a pulse laser with a pulse duration of 20 ns or less ~~and wherein the laser beam comprises a power density of about 500 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>~~ and the homogeneous electrode is coated with a material comprising graphite for facilitating absorption of the laser beam prior to the ablation.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the periodic electrode structures are linear structures.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the electrode is at least one of a cathode and an anode.

4. (Canceled)

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the pulse laser is an ultraviolet laser, an infrared laser, or a visible laser.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the pulse laser is a 248 nm KrF excimer laser.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the homogeneous electrode is coated with a material for facilitating absorption of the laser beam prior to the ablation.

8. (Currently Amended) A method for structuring a homogeneous electrode for an organic light-emitting display, the method comprising:  
expanding a laser beam to cover each target portion of each electrode to be ablated, to form periodic electrode structures; and  
ablating respective target portions of the homogeneous electrode using the expanded laser beam,  
wherein the homogeneous electrode is coated with a material comprising graphite for facilitating absorption of the laser beam prior to the ablation, ~~that is graphite.~~

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of expanding a laser beam comprises expanding the laser beam to cover each target portion of each electrode to be ablated using an optical unit.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of expanding a laser beam further comprises widening the laser beam to cover each target portion of each electrode to be ablated using an optical unit.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the laser beam is expanded such that a width of the laser beam is widened to cover each target portion of each electrode to be ablated.

12. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for structuring a homogeneous electrode for an organic light-emitting display using ablation of a laser beam to form periodic electrode structures, the apparatus comprising:  
a laser light source for emitting the laser beam; and  
an optical unit for expanding the laser beam so that the laser beam covers each target portion of each electrode to be ablated,

wherein the laser beam is a pulse laser with a pulse duration of 20 ns or less and wherein the homogeneous electrode is coated with a material comprising graphite for facilitating absorption of the laser beam prior to the ablation. ~~the laser beam comprises a power density of about 500 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>.~~

13. (Original) The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the optical unit has a gap.
14. (Original) The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the optical unit has a plurality of gaps.
15. (Original) The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the optical unit comprises:  
a beam homogenizer,  
a gap; and  
at least one cylindrical lens.
16. (Original) The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising an exhaust unit.
17. (Original) The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising an outlet vent.
18. (Original) The apparatus of claim 17, further comprising an exhaust unit.
19. (Original) The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the electrode is a cathode or an anode.
20. (Original) The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the optical unit for expanding the laser beam expands a width of the laser beam to cover each target portion of each electrode to be ablated.
21. (Canceled)
22. (Canceled)

23. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the laser beam comprises a power density of about 500 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>.

24. (New) The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the laser beam comprises a power density of about 500 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>.